

The Sun

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1911.
Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.
DAILY, Per Month, \$1.00
DAILY, Per Year, \$10.00
SUNDAY, Per Year, \$2.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year, \$12.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month, \$1.00
Postage to foreign countries added.
All checks, money orders, etc., to be made payable to THE SUN.

Published daily, including Sunday, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 170 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York. President of the Association, Edward P. Mitchell, 170 Nassau Street, Treasurer, John G. H. Smith, 170 Nassau Street, Secretary, M. F. Laffan, 170 Nassau Street, Secretary of the Association, D. W. Quinn, 170 Nassau Street.

London office, 6 Rue de la Michodiere, off Rue du Quatre Septembre, near Place de l'Opera. The daily and Sunday editions are on sale at Kiosque 12, near the Grand Hotel; Kiosque 77, Boulevard des Capucines, corner Place de l'Opera, and Kiosque 19, Boulevard des Italiens, corner Rue Louis le Grand.

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Our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication will please have them sent to the Editor, who must be addressed as follows: THE SUN, 170 Nassau Street, New York.

The Supreme Court of One.

Mr. ROOSEVELT has seen fit to resume his exposure of "the reckless exercise of power by the judiciary," meaning thereby those decisions of the high courts which do not coincide exactly with Mr. ROOSEVELT's notion of what is best for the country. His remarks on the subject in Carnegie Hall night before last were vague, sloazy and hazy under the lens of critical examination, but they were not the less calculated to undermine public confidence in government by law and its regularly constituted tribunals. The distinguished speaker is reported, for instance, as saying:

"During the last twenty-five years the courts have been the worst of the nation, have thrown what have proved well nigh or altogether insurmountable obstacles in the path of needed social reforms such as those we have come together this evening to advocate. In this speech I have already alluded to the decision of the New York court which forbade the people of New York to elect their Legislature to interfere with certain tenement house factories."

"Almost without exception every intelligent social worker whom I have ever met, every man really interested in the betterment of social and industrial conditions among our working people, is giving better homes to working people in great cities and giving better conditions of labor to them when they are at labor—almost without exception every one qualified to judge on these matters at all has agreed that this decision represented a blow to decent citizenship, a blow to the effort to achieve genuine reform, genuine betterment of social conditions, of so severe a nature that its mischievous effects can hardly be overestimated."

"I have no doubt that the men making the decision were upright men of high character, but they did as much damage as the worst legislative body actuated by the worst motives, could possibly have done."

We regard it as one of our chief duties to society and to truth to hit this inveterate misrepresentation hard whenever, with Mr. ROOSEVELT's kind permission, it exhibits itself in public.

It is about twenty-seven years since the Court of Appeals of this State, by a unanimous opinion delivered by Judge FINCH in the case known as *The Matter of the Application of PAUL*, declared unconstitutional an act of the Legislature concerning the manufacture of cigars in tenement houses. Young Assemblyman ROOSEVELT had supported this measure and had appeared at the hearing granted by Governor GROVER CLEVELAND urging him to sign the bill. A day or two later Governor CLEVELAND sent for Assemblyman ROOSEVELT, who had introduced the bill, and told him he feared that in its existing form it would be held unconstitutional if it were enacted. The labor leaders declined to consent to a recall of the bill for amendment, and Governor CLEVELAND finally signed it and let it go to the courts, with the result already noted. Without regard to the broader question whether the act as a whole was within the police power of the State and capable of being sustained under the State Constitution, the Court of Appeals, on January 29, 1884, held the law to be invalid on account of the defect pointed out by Mr. CLEVELAND to Mr. ROOSEVELT; that is, because, contrary to the constitutional requirement, the title was at variance with the provisions of the act. The court said:

"Two new crimes are created by the act. One of them has relation to the tenement houses alone; the other to the dwellings of the whole city. One of them is committed by a mode of occupying rooms in a tenement house, the other by manufacturing cigars in any family rooms. The two offences are unlike, different, and entirely distinct and separate. Practically the limited and specific title, confined entirely to tenement houses, a class of buildings known to and defined by law, operated as a fraud and deception upon the people of the city. . . . When the title thus deceives and misleads, the constitutional provision should apply to it if it is ever to be enforced."

This, we suppose, is what Mr. ROOSEVELT has called a "technical construction of the Constitution," invoked by the court to defeat a proper measure which he personally approved. No lawyer, no person of ordinary intelligence, can read the unanimous opinion of the court in *The Matter of the Application of PAUL* without seeing how flagrantly Mr. ROOSEVELT's misrepresentation. Under the Constitution the Judges whom Mr. ROOSEVELT has been denouncing for years and years would have violated their oaths and merited impeachment had they taken his view of the unconstitutional law, namely, that "every consideration of public morals and public good demanded that it should be declared valid."

The next year a new bill was drawn to avoid the specific constitutional objection which prevailed in the case of the *Roosvelt bill*. This new measure was enacted in 1884 and went to the Court of Appeals in *The Matter of JACOBS*. This too was declared unconstitutional in a

unanimous opinion delivered by Judge EARL. This time the ground of objection was broad and clearly stated:

"When a health law is challenged in the courts as unconstitutional on the ground that it arbitrarily interferes with personal liberty and private property without the due process of law, the courts must be able to see that it has at least some relation to the public health, that the public health is actually aimed at, and that it is appropriate and adapted to that end. This we have not been able to see in this law, and we must therefore pronounce it unconstitutional and void. In reaching this conclusion we have not been unaided by the power which the courts possess to condemn legislative acts which are in conflict with the supreme law should be exercised with great caution, and even with extreme reluctance. But, as said by Chancellor ROBERT, 'It is only by the free exercise of this power that the courts of justice are enabled to repel assaults and protect every part of the Government and every member of the community from undue and destructive innovations upon their charter rights.'"

It is only fair to note the circumstance that these two decisions of the New York Court of Appeals were deliberately overruled, twenty-five years later, by a Supreme Court of One in an opinion unanimously rendered in the *Outlook* magazine by Mr. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, who said of the unconstitutional law:

"I firmly believe it was entirely in the province of the Legislature."

Thus it may be seen that for more than a quarter of a century the circumstance that the highest tribunal of this State in 1883 and 1884 entertained on a question of pure law an opinion different from that of Assemblyman ROOSEVELT, then twenty-five years old, has rankled in the mind of the latter exalted tribunal. To what extent the vanity of personal opinion has colored his entire conception of the value of the judiciary and has determined his course of persistent attack by innuendo is not our purpose to inquire. Was there ever a wound to his self-esteem so small that he could forget it even if he should live to the age of one of the minor patriarchs?

Canada the Nation.

"When genial Presidents of the United States tell us that we are at the 'parting of the ways,' said Professor W. L. GRANT of Queen's University, Kingston, in a paper read before the Royal Geographical Society recently, 'do you wonder if we feel like telling them something of this?' By 'this' Professor GRANT meant the destiny of Canada to be a great nation. Mr. TAPPAN's use of the expression 'parting of the ways' in his Atlanta speech was purposely misunderstood and disingenuously turned to their advantage by the Conservative politicians during the reciprocity campaign, but Professor GRANT seems to have been prompted by it to analyze the development of Canada for the benefit of those whose interest in the subject had been stirred by testimonies that had an air of extravagance."

Professor GRANT begins by saying that Canada is a "large country," which means nothing in particular until he adds that her most southerly point is about 41 degrees, "further south than Rome," and that her northern boundary is "hundreds of miles to the northward of the magnetic pole." This largeness takes on a new significance when he dwells upon the immense agricultural and mineral wealth of the country, comparatively little of it yet developed, and shows how this abundance is to be realized and distributed by the extension of railroads and waterways, and how Canadians may also become a great manufacturing people through the employment of power water such as is found in no other land in the world. Canada, it has been pointed out, lies midway between two of the world's greatest markets, Europe and the far East, and is separated from a third, the United States, by an imaginary boundary line.

The growth of Canada and her brilliant promise may be illustrated by two incidents in the life of her Grand Old Man, Lord STRATHCONA. When he was a young man the chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company offered him a post in the Ungava district, which, after weighing the hardships and isolation he would endure, he decided to accept. To reach the barracks where he would have to live DONALD SMITH travelled 120 miles by sled and 700 miles on snowshoes. It was thirteen years before he returned to civilization, and the Great Company, as it has been called, parted with the sturdy Scotsman with reluctance. There in the remote wilderness he laid the foundation of his fortune and his fame. The other incident shows him as Sir DONALD SMITH driving the last spike in the Canadian Pacific railway at Craigellachie, British Columbia, on November 7, 1885. In regard to this ambitious and what seemed at the time premature transcontinental railway Professor GRANT says:

"Never did a young country carry to success a bolder endeavor. I spoke a few minutes ago of our sectionalism, but I am rebuked when I think of the national spirit with which eastern Canada aided the company in flogging that railway across 3,000 miles of houseless prairie and trackless mountains. Never did financiers show a more splendid faith than that of Sir GEORGE STEPHENSON and Sir DONALD SMITH; never did needy politicians, dependent on their majority, more bravely stake their all, never did a people prove more ably worthy of trust. They never stand it," said an old friend in Kingston to Sir JOHN MACDONALD. 'They have to stand it,' said the Canadian Theologians, and the west of Canada will do well gratefully to remember how gladly the east bore the expense which alone has made possible to-day's western prosperity."

The mileage of the Canadian Pacific has grown from 3,000 in 1885 to 13,000 to-day. Yet "both politically and economically it became inadequate," and it was necessary for the Laurier Government early in this century to take up the plan of the Grand Trunk to build a second Pacific line to run north of the first and serve great areas in Quebec, Ontario, the prairie provinces and British Columbia. It will be completed in 1913. And there is to be a third Pacific line, the Canadian Northern, which will owe its existence to a private firm of railway builders and promoters, MACKENZIE and MANN. Both these lines will, however, go through Yellow Head Pass in the Rockies, which was overlooked or neglected by the Canadian

Pacific, an egregious strategic blunder. The consequence of this meeting of the new Pacific lines will be the construction of branches to develop the new country for a great distance north and south of Yellow Head Pass. So far as the Grand Trunk Pacific is concerned Professor GRANT thinks that it was a mistake of the subsidizing Government not to insist upon a route further north, through the Pine River or the Peace River Pass, that would add depth to the Dominion. There is one north and south line upon which, however, the heart of the West is set, and that is the Hudson Bay Railway. Surveys from Winnipeg show that there are no engineering difficulties, but it is a debated question whether the port terminus should be Fort Churchill or the mouth of the Nelson River. The first would provide a deep but small harbor. Of the second it has been said that "it is the last place God Almighty ever intended for a harbor," but on the other hand it is maintained that by dredging the estuary channel which shoals encroach upon and by building a wharf two miles long "a really spacious harbor with almost unlimited accommodations" could be made. Its advocates do not care to dwell, however, upon the fact that it would have no protection from northeasterly gales. Navigation would be possible for four months in the year, and as such a line, with adequate steamship facilities for carrying cargoes over the short route to Liverpool, would relieve a growing congestion of eastbound traffic, Winnipeg is bound to have the railway.

The Canadian Conservation Commission has lately been estimating the water power available for manufacturing and municipal uses and gives the total in the form of 16,000,000 horse-power. From the Winnipeg River, Winnipeg expects to derive enough electricity to make herself the Chicago of Canada. "Our stores of this 'white coal,'" says Professor GRANT, "are limitless and stretch from the Atlantic to the Pacific." As to waterways "no country in the world has such a network of interlocking streams and lakes." He goes on to say:

"There is hardly one of these multitudinous rivers and lakes upon some part of which steamers do not ply. The St. Lawrence system has been made navigable for large vessels to the head of Lake Superior; probably the next improvement will be, by canals at suitable points, to make a route navigable for large barges from Lake Superior to Edmonton, or at least from Winnipeg to Edmonton, a plan which involves neither great expenditure nor any considerable engineering difficulties. In 1868, during the rebellion, a boat was launched in the Red River, sailed down to Lake Winnipeg, where it was loaded and put up the Grand Rapids to Cedar Lake, whence it was sailed to Edmonton."

The whole world knows that Prairie Canada is in a fair way to become one of the great granaries of the earth. Wheat is now grown 818 miles north of Winnipeg. "There seems no reason, either in climate or in soil," we are told, "why the greater part of the West should not support a large population at least as far north as the sixtieth parallel." Beyond that is a vast territory in which the lumberman may work and produce wealth for an indefinite time, under Government control, for most of it is in the national domain. The mineral wealth of Canada just begins to be tapped. There may be, and it is believed there are, a thousand Cobalts in unexplored territory. "To realize the unprospected nature of the country," Mr. G. A. YOUNG of the Geological Survey has said, "it is only necessary to remember that the greatest asbestos deposits of the world were brought to notice by blasting the Quebec Central Railway through them; that the greatest corundum deposits, extending in a belt a hundred miles long, were found in a settled district by an officer of the Sudbury nickel deposits were discovered by putting a railway through them; that Cobalt, now the premier silver camp, although only a few miles from a silver lead deposit known 150 years ago, was discovered less than six years ago, and then only by means of a railway cutting through a rich vein."

The climate is such that Canada will never have a negro problem; moreover, her long and bitter winter discourages emigration from southern Europe. It follows that her destiny must be worked out by men of the Anglo-Saxon breed, and the hard conditions of life repel idlers and wasters. Wise conservation of her natural resources, at a time when they have been but lightly touched by industry, is assured. "To complete nationality we intend to go," said Professor GRANT in conclusion to the august society he addressed, "within this British Empire, unless you cast us off; but within or without it, as Canadians. Our boundaries may be artificial, our outlook often at first sight provincial; but go below the surface, and you will find that the spirit which urges us on to-day in our work of conquering geography is the spirit that declares that Canada shall be one, one from ocean to ocean."

Reviewing this parade of Canada's resources and potentialities and noting the proud and exuberant arrogant tone of these conquerors of hostile natural conditions and extractors of wealth from a fertile but stubborn soil, one can understand why the sectional appeal in the recent reciprocity campaign was so successful.

Ulmus Delenda Est.

The American elm, once the glory of New England, the fairest ornament of the college grounds and the village street, has fallen from its high estate and seems doomed to extinction. For some years past it has been criticized either from the utilitarian or the aesthetic point of view; President Eliot of Harvard, for instance, could see no more beauty in the graceful elms in the college yard than in other trees, and had them cut down at every opportunity. More recently the insect pests, the gypsy moth, the brown tail and the other Massachusetts innovations, have shown a preference for elms, and the elm beetle has displayed unprecedented activity. When an elm goes now, no longer is another elm planted in its place; some harder or more fashionable tree is substituted, where asphalt is not preferred. Traditions of the elm's longevity are

no longer believed. The old elm that stood on Boston Common before the Pilgrim Fathers landed, that other elm in Cambridge under which WASHINGTON assumed command, the Franklin elm in New Haven, are looked on sceptically and their fragments and offshoots will soon be regarded not as historical mementoes but as curious survivals of an extinct species. The time is not far distant—there is a generation not yet decrepit that can remember it as true of Harvard, and a younger one of Yale—when one picture would do for nearly all New England colleges; one unattractive, unadorned brick building, or a number of them arranged either in a straight row or so as to make a right angle, but all overshadowed by tall, symmetrical, beautiful elms. Under those elms, whether they called it yard or campus, lessons were learned more valuable and more lasting than in the recitation room; the memory of those elms was carried away into the struggle of life, and to those elms every American singer of note at some time addressed his song.

Yale lost her elms when the old brick row went and the marble and brownstone magnificence took its place; the transplanted fence was preserved, but the trees departed forever. Those in the city followed them, and only an antiquarian to-day can explain why New Haven was called the "City of Elms." Harvard has held out longer, but her turn has come apparently; the old graduate already grieves over the ravage in the yard and will soon have to deplore its complete denudation.

It has been a gradual process. Trees had to fall, of course, when the buildings that completed the quadrangle were erected. About twenty years ago the city of Cambridge wished to widen the street now called Massachusetts Avenue; on one side were buildings of various styles of architecture, from wooden shanties to brick dormitories, on the other a double row of noble elms on college ground. Of course the elms were sacrificed; a providential disease was discovered that justified their removal, though when they were cut down no trace of it could be found. More recently age and decay have been advanced as reasons for cutting down the elms in front of Hollis and Stoughton halls, and trees of other kinds have been planted in their place. A late number of the *Harvard Bulletin* depicts the present condition of the Class Tree, deserted of late years for the stadium; every drooping branch is cut and the wreck looks like a head of celery dressed for the table.

Another number of the *Bulletin* promises the destruction of more trees, the handsome avenue of four rows of elms that forms the approach to Gore Hall, the college library. At last Harvard has waked up to the fact that it must have a new library building and give up the makeshifts that have lasted for a generation. The plans proposed by the committee in charge call for an enormous building or set of buildings, extending along the street line and covering a large section of the college enclosure. When the money has been obtained and the building begun, instead of a cathedral like park of over-spreading elms, the college yard will exhibit a forgotten specimen in one corner or another, till its age and dignity repel it, and it will be replaced by oak or beech or eucalyptus and shrubbery. The elms of old Harvard are following fast the elms of old Yale.

The fact that the French Ambassador at Berlin was the guest at dinner of his opponent in the Moroccan "conversations" moved the Paris *Matin* to suggest the following menu:

Marque sauce française.
Beef de Canada à la congolaise.
Camouflet aux pruneaux.
Torgeland choucroute.

Now that the Citizens Union has issued its annual statement of how the voters ought to act toward candidates for the Legislature and won't, the campaign may be said to be well begun.

Mr. C. P. RODGERS, the aviator, who has travelled through the air from New York to Austin, Texas, with the Pacific coast as his destination some time or other, is now in a latitude where he can fly all winter if he dodges the northerners. His route will naturally lie along the Southern Pacific, but it will take him through desert and over mountain ranges, where gasoline is scarce, but so as scarce as mechanics. His difficulties and hardships are all to come.

Following the adjournment of Congress I began a series of magazine articles reviewing the last thirty years of political history. To meet the obligations of my contract with the *Century*, I completed a history of the Congresses assembled in December. I have taken no rest and shall work early and late until that job is finished. —Senator LA FOLLETTE.

No man's review of thirty years political history in three months is worth a mill as history. It may be assumed that Battle Bon thinks that his autobiography, padded with pictures of himself, is the best form of quick advertising.

In his reminiscences, now going to press, the Hon. SHERMAN M. CULLOM is said to ascribe the Republican defeat in the Congress elections in 1910 to a weariness on the part of the people with Republican prosperity and "the agitation of the newspapers over the Aldrich-Payne tariff bill." The people are never weary of prosperity called by any name, but they were made to believe that a further revision of the tariff would give them much lower prices on the necessities of life, that is to say, the Democratic politicians succeeded in fooling them.

A Sound and Sane Connecticut Democrat.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Much space has been given in THE SUN to letters from distressed and anxious business men, but while the many able letters have been most interesting to other sufferers no remedy has been proposed and no leader suggested.

How about the nomination for President of the capable, clear minded jurist Governor Simon E. Baldwin, who delivered an address on October 10 before the Connecticut Business Men's Association?

His address alone might worthily constitute his platform.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., October 21.

PHILIP H. IN THE JERSEY.

PROGRESSIVE OR SOCIALIST?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Not only are "Progressivism" and Socialism two *Dromedus*, but apparently a connection between some leaders of these cults can be traced.

It has been said that socialism could not have been born because no two Socialists' statements of its principles and objects agreed. But a concrete example of its workings has now been furnished by the Mexican Liberal party in the Mexican Territory of Lower California during the revolution in Mexico.

The Mexican Liberal party was organized by the revolutionary junta of Los Angeles, Cal., composed of American Socialists, whose avowed object was the forcible establishment of a Socialist republic in Lower California. They were organized by the revolutionary junta of Los Angeles, Cal., composed of American Socialists, whose avowed object was the forcible establishment of a Socialist republic in Lower California. They were organized by the revolutionary junta of Los Angeles, Cal., composed of American Socialists, whose avowed object was the forcible establishment of a Socialist republic in Lower California.

A general officer of the United States army who commanded the American troops nearest to the field of operations of these Socialists said of their organization that it was not a Mexican party but an American party, and was composed entirely of its organizers in Los Angeles and two or three hundred "marauders" in Lower California, and that its acts resulted in anarchy in Lower California and caused the entire desertion of the town of Mexicali by its inhabitants.

On March 13 last a force of thirty of these revolutionary "soldiers" left Mexicali for Alamo under the command of "Generals" Simon Berthold and John R. Mosby. The former was killed and the latter was captured. The "liberal" hands engaged in murder and robbery under color of carrying on war.

From these facts it appears that so far from there being any absence of class distinctions among these Socialists they numbered two Generals in a force of about thirty. The equality of treatment was shown by them only in the impartiality with which they plundered both Americans and Mexicans. It was proved that applied socialism meant not equal distribution but the rule of the man with the biggest club.

On April 20 United States troops arrested A. Araujo and L. Amador, "Mexican Liberal" leaders, on a charge of violating the neutrality laws. Sympathy with these Socialist disturbers was widely declared by the "Progressive" element in California. The Hon. William Kent, an "insurgent" Congressman from California, took up their cause by making an urgent appeal to the Government in their behalf. Mr. Kent is the "Progressive" for whom Gifford Pinchot made speeches during the Congressional campaign. Mr. Pinchot's course was thought to have been inspired by "one higher up," or who was higher up until last November, when a wicked conspiracy of voters with a stake in the community caused the repudiation of his New Nationalism and the defeat of the gubernatorial candidate set up in New York by his political machine.

The former leader, while praising the simple life, was using three Presidential yachts, one of them fitted up with an excess of luxury and extravagance said to be unequalled by any sovereign's pleasure craft. He had a military staff of nine officers, which cost the taxpayers a fortune every year and was much more numerous than that of any other President, and he accepted more than \$100,000 worth of favors from one railroad alone. These inconsistencies are no greater than those of the Socialists mentioned above, and he and they would be fitting allies even though his New Nationalism which the voters rejected so enthusiastically is a miscellaneous collection of exploded fallacies rather than a strictly socialist pronouncement.

But what is surprising is to see a gubernatorial candidate taken into a Republican Cabinet after the Republican voters had refused him their support, and to find truth in Mr. Bryan's taunt that the party in power is stealing his thunder. Has the Administration forgotten what happened to the word "Shibboleth," pronouncing it instead "Shibboleth," as recorded in the Old Testament?

Shocking? Yes, but we always had linguistic wars as well as grammatical wars. Did not the word "architect" come from the word "Architeuthis," the name of the giant squid? Is not the Egyptian deity Kheper, who makes everything to be, a literal translation of the Hebrew word "Kheper," which is the word for "to make" or "to create" in the Bible? We should be more shocked by pronouncing a grammatical war over whether it is more correct to spell it "Kheper" or "Kheper."

NEW YORK, October 20.

AN INCONSISTENT ANARCHIST.

Or Perhaps a Belated Survivor of the Lamented "Laissez-faire."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: "J. P. D." claims that it has always been the boast of republicans that the government is best which governs least. His own implication is that he believes this himself. Yet he has consistently advocated that he would come to claim that the government governs more than the people at all. But no government at all is anarchy, and one who advocates it is an anarchist.

"J. P. D." is evidently an inconsistent anarchist; that is a belated survivor of the "laissez-faire" school of thought. Hence his remarks about "economy" institutions.

However, it is not dignified held by men here and there who are not even government institutions for those who control them. It is because the continuance of our present mercantile system of society demands the kind of government secured at by "J. P. D." as "economy" that such institutions exist. Despite the wishes of many merchants, the merchant class, now in control, has brought into being institutions; not because it wanted to, but because it had to. "J. P. D." speaks of the boast of republicans that the government is best which governs least. How can an institution boast of the fact that it is a myth? And public institutions have no need of even actual connection with either laissez-faire or a socialist policy of those operating them. All they do to make their policy to follow.

NEW YORK, October 21.

As to Disbarment by the National Baseball Commission.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: From a letter to the National Baseball Commission, I select the following: "Notice is hereby served on you that . . . the commission will disbar you . . . and from a similar notice to the Hon. Charles A. McGraw, you are warned that a repetition of this offense will result in your disbarment. . . . According to Webster's dictionary disbarment means 'disbarment from the practice of law,' and 'disbarment' to 'expel from the bar.'"

While the Hon. McGraw was not on the bench at the time the offense for which he may be disbarred was committed, the newspaper reports that he was proceeding to the office of the New York bench. It is therefore a fair inference that he is a gentleman of some attainment in his profession. Upon inquiry as to the extent of his practice I have been informed that in the spring he practices in the South, but that during the greater part of the year his practice is divided between various large cities of the East and the middle West.

Why not unbar both Merkle and McGraw and be done with it?

HARTFORD, Conn., October 20.

The Mercenary Muse.

I never found a bosom friend.
A sympathetic heart,
But he would ask me straight to lend,
And he would ask me straight to lend,
Such knowledge comes to every soul
In this dark world of sorrow,
And so I think upon the whole
The better far to borrow.

LA TOUCHE HARCOCQ.

THE RECALL.

Why Not Apply It to Every Variety of Skill and Intelligence?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Carry the news to the reformers, and especially to the initiators of the initiative-referendum-recall stamp, Italy is making history for them, and rapidly.

If Judges are to be "recalled" for knowing and pronouncing the law as it is and not as "the people" desire it should be, why not recall the mob-breasted doctors of the community who have made a study and a profession of any given thing in which the "people" are interested? Why not "recall" doctors, engineers, mechanics, housewives from their kitchens, and always of course at the instance of those who know less than the ones recalled? Now, as it just happens, Italy has given us an answer within the last few days; the "recall" has been applied to the physicians who have offended the "popular" wrath by trying to stamp out cholera. I quote from a press report containing the news from Segna, a little town of the southern peninsula not far from Capri, the birthplace of Leo XIII.:

There were five patients in the hospital and four suspects who were quarantined in a house. The inhabitants believed that the Government intended to poison the cholera patients, and a great crowd, marching to the city hall, demanded their release. The mob broke into the hospital and killed the cholera patients. The Mayor, who they held primarily responsible, failing to seize the Mayor, the mob sacked the building and burned it. A woman seized the Mayor and tried to kill him with a knife. To the hospital! Death to the doctors! In another moment thousands of shrieking men, women and children came to the building. The doors were forced, the attendants were killed and the cholera patients were lifted from their beds and carried to the street. Something like a procession was formed and the sick were borne in triumph to their graves. At the same time persons were on the point of death, and it was a ghastly exhibition as they were passed from hand to hand, embraced, kissed and fondled by their half mad friends.

State the movement: recall the Mayor and doctors and carry it out all in a breath! How perfect! What a complete exhibition of "popular feeling." Of the "popular will," of "real democracy." And as for majorities, those fallacious arbiters of truth, justice, wisdom, etc., they were not consulted at all. The "people" were practically unanimous. What more utterly overwhelming proof of the final verdict could there be, can there be?

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PHILADELPHIA, October 20.

THE MASSACRE OF MANCHUS.

Although Not Well Authenticated It Suggests Old Linguistic Wars.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: A cable from Shanghai, China, to some papers reporting that the Manchus were massacred in Hankow says that the rebels ordered the suspects to count in Chinese and the crucial test was their imperfect pronunciation of the numeral 6, which is in Chinese *liushih*. Permit me, to doubt the accuracy of the report. The word "liushih" is not the word for six, but for ten. If it is not the massacre itself, for there is no such word in Chinese; the numeral 6 is *liu* and also *liu*. Perhaps the cable meant is, which is in Chinese *liushih*, but *liushih*, as a work paper had it, does not signify anything.

But what is more strange, the Manchus can easily pronounce the Chinese 6 or 10; their only difficulty is in pronouncing properly the numbers 7 (*ssai*) and 10 (*ssappi*). Assuming an error in the transcription of the cable and leaving the philological question aside, the crucial linguistic test the rebels exacted from the suspected Manchus reminds me forcibly of a similar test 3,000 years ago in the case of the Semites massacred in the city of Nineveh. The word "Shibboleth," pronounced it instead "Shibboleth," as recorded in the Old Testament.

Shocking? Yes, but we always had linguistic wars as well as grammatical wars. Did not the word "architect" come from the word "Architeuthis," the name of the giant squid? Is not the Egyptian deity Kheper, who makes everything to be, a literal translation of the Hebrew word "Kheper," which is the word for "to make" or "to create" in the Bible? We should be more shocked by pronouncing a grammatical war over whether it is more correct to spell it "Kheper" or "Kheper."

NEW YORK, October 20.

AN INCONSISTENT ANARCHIST.

Or Perhaps a Belated Survivor of the Lamented "Laissez-faire."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: "J. P. D." claims that it has always been the boast of republicans that the government is best which governs least. His own implication is that he believes this himself. Yet he has consistently advocated that he would come to claim that the government governs more than the people at all. But no government at all is anarchy, and one who advocates it is an anarchist.

"J. P. D." is evidently an inconsistent anarchist; that is a belated survivor of the "laissez-faire" school of thought. Hence his remarks about "economy" institutions.

However, it is not dignified held by men here and there who are not even government institutions for those who control them. It is because the continuance of our present mercantile system of society demands the kind of government secured at by "J. P. D." as "economy" that such institutions exist. Despite the wishes of many merchants, the merchant class, now in control, has brought into being institutions; not because it wanted to, but because it had to. "J. P. D." speaks of the boast of republicans that the government is best which governs least. How can an institution boast of the fact that it is a myth? And public institutions have no need of even actual connection with either laissez-faire or a socialist policy of those operating them. All they do to make their policy to follow.

NEW YORK, October 21.

As to Disbarment by the National Baseball Commission.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: From a letter to the National Baseball Commission, I select the following: "Notice is hereby served on you that . . . the commission will disbar you . . . and from a similar notice to the Hon. Charles A. McGraw, you are warned that a repetition of this offense will result in your disbarment. . . . According to Webster's dictionary disbarment means 'disbarment from the practice of law,' and 'disbarment' to 'expel from the bar.'"

While the Hon. McGraw was not on the bench at the time the offense for which he may be disbarred was committed, the newspaper reports that he was proceeding to the office of the New York bench. It is therefore a fair inference that he is a gentleman of some attainment in his profession. Upon inquiry as to the extent of his practice I have been informed that in the spring he practices in the South, but that during the greater part of the year his practice is divided between various large cities of the East and the middle West.

Why not unbar both Merkle and McGraw and be done with it?

HARTFORD, Conn., October 20.

The Mercenary Muse.

I never found a bosom friend.
A sympathetic heart,
But he would ask me straight to lend,
And he would ask me straight to lend,
Such knowledge comes to every soul
In this dark world of sorrow,
And so I think upon the whole
The better far to borrow.

LA TOUCHE HARCOCQ.

CLOTHES.

Of Fine Feathers, Birds and No On: With a Moral.